

# THE DAILY REBEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1863.

## Job Printer.

A good Job Printer wanted at this Office. Higher wages will be paid than elsewhere in the Confederacy.

## The Yankee Presidency.

In the United States the political elements are arranging themselves for the usual quadrennial struggle for the Presidency. The newspapers are beginning to mention names in that connection, and those of Lincoln, Chase and Thomas H. Seymour are prominently up for consideration. Meantime the professional politicians are opening books for the subscription of stock in the various associations forming on the mutual principle to insure the Presidential succession. There are already developed four distinct ideas around and for which an equal number of parties or factions are gathering:

1. The abolitionists, who want the Union restored and preserved at the expense of and with the abolition of slavery, and who pretend to believe that the accomplishment of this desire is practicable. They are, therefore, for the prosecution of the war to the bitter end, the subjugation or annihilation of the people of the South, and for the millennium jubilee which must follow.

2. The abolitionists straight, who want nothing to do with slavery, are anxious to have it eradicated everywhere, but do not believe the Southern people can be subjugated and slavery abolished by force of arms, and are, therefore, for closing up the war and letting the Union slide. They are for peace in order that they may have a Union of States homogenous in sentiment and institutions, and that those who want and will have the institution of domestic slavery may be along responsible for it.

3. The war democrats, who wish the Union and the Constitution restored, without reference to slavery, and who affect to believe this consummation is to be obtained by a vigorous prosecution of the war, to the defeat of the rebels, the crushing out of the rebellion, and the humiliation of the Confederacy even to begging peace at Washington. They are, therefore, for carrying on the war with still greater vigor.

4. The peace democrats, who desire a restoration of the Union on the Constitution, but who believe this can be only accomplished by peaceful means. They, therefore, repudiate the war entirely, and are first for peace, then for a reconstruction of the Union if possible—if impossible, for separation.

Recent public demonstrations in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois indicate that the masses will divide between the abolitionists, simple, and the peace democracy. The war democracy and the peace abolitionists will be put in the background, and by the time the candidates take the field and the race fairly begins, will be nowhere; while their adherents will range themselves as may seem best between the other two. We may look, then, for a struggle between two great parties on the simple issue of war or no war. The exigencies of the canvass will doubtless throw much obscurity upon this issue, but it will remain in substance and control in the succeeding administration.

Though not appearing at the ballot-box, we of the Confederate States will play an active and important part in the decision. Our armies will do much to satisfy the Northern people of the utter futility of the war, and will administer some wholesome practical instruction in respect to the value and desirability of peace.

## Politicians and the War.

We have received scores of communications, some of them over the proper signatures of the writers, others anonymous, and many not signed at all, calling upon individuals to become candidates for Governor of Tennessee, for Congress, or for the State Legislature. We have permitted a dry-goods box full of these interesting missives to accumulate, and they have followed each other in such rapid succession, we have barely had time to read them far enough to discover that they were of no material interest to the general reader; of no use to the country in whose cause our chief efforts are directed; of no benefit to the patriotic citizens of the South, nor to the soldiers in the army, for whom we daily labor to amuse, to interest, and to furnish with the latest intelligence of momentous events transpiring in various quarters of the country.

Every sensible reader must see that with our limited facilities, and the scarcity of paper, we have only room to present the current news of the day. The Rebel is a "News" Paper. Voluminous calls upon Thomas, Richard and Harry to serve their country in the State Legislature, or in the chair of the Governor, may be news to somebody but it is the sort of news to kill a

newspaper very dead, and no where else, quicker than with the soldiers in the army. The only space we can spare for such things is six or seven lines announcing the candidate for any position that he desires. We have no room for "feelers" and indiscriminate eulogies.

We confess we have little sympathy with political aspirants at such a time, and we earnestly wish many more of our fellow-countrymen were so impressed—at least while our very liberty is in the balance and the mightiest efforts of our enemy are being exercised to our overthrow. Of course we must have a Governor, and a Congressional Representation, and a General Assembly, but we do not believe that columns of recommendations of this or that individual will help to give us either one, and they certainly will be selected without. When the war is over, and we shall have more time and space for the presentation of such matter, we may consent to receive even as proxy a contribution as a call upon somebody to become a Legislator—but not now. We have too much regard for the patience of our patrons to fatigue them with reading half the dry material we have to daily waste through in our professional capacity. This explanation is due to those who have sent us such communications, and will show why they have not appeared. We set out with the determination to eschew anything but matters of national and local interest, and our unlimited success so far is ample assurance from a generous and appreciative community that our course has been the just and patriotic one.

## Pending Treasury Notes.

The Secretary of the Treasury for the Confederate States has issued the following explicit notice on this subject:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,  
Richmond, June 1, 1863.

All holders of Treasury notes issued prior to the 6th of April 1863, are notified that until the 1st of August ensuing inclusive, they can be funded in seven per cent. bonds. After that date the notes bearing date prior to 1st December 1862, can no longer be funded. Those which bear date between 1st December 1862 and 6th April 1863, can be funded in seven per cent. at any time on or before 1st August 1864, after which date they are fundable only in four per cent.

Notes bearing date on or after 6th April 1863, are fundable in six per cent. bonds if presented within one year from the day of the month printed across their face; after that year they are fundable only in four per cent.

C. G. MERRINGER,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

This cannot be misunderstood. After the first of next August, all Treasury notes bearing date prior to the 1st of December, 1862, will no longer be fundable. Such of these notes as are not funded at that time, and are left outstanding will of course depreciate. Hence the Cashier of the Bank of Tennessee, at this place, gives notice in our columns this morning, that after the 1st of July next, Treasury notes bearing date prior to the 1st December, 1862, will not be received on deposit or in payment of debts due to that institution.

All concerned will govern themselves accordingly.

There is one certain way to ensure peace. At least it is a way worthy the effort. Stop, at once the commercial intercourse by muggers and blockade-runners with the enemy; hang every Yankee white officer leading a company or regiment of negroes against our own troops; advance into the enemy's country as soon as our military commanders in the field, in their own good judgment may deem such a move practicable; think no more about "consequences," and fight the vandals in their own way, with devastation and banishment, and at their own door-sills; and look no more to Europe for aid, nor to the revolution of the Northwest, nor to the next Yankee Presidential election—but end the war at once by main strength and superior powers in the field.

Too many of our people are impressed with the idea that a man's services in the field, or his incapacity on account of age to do service in the field, entitle him to claims upon the people for gubernatorial honors. The patriotic voter should remember that the office of Governor was not created for the purpose of rewarding anybody. In making Governors in revolutionary times, the best man should be selected regardless of his calling or his services. There never was a time, when it became more essential that "the office should seek the man, and not the man the office."

At the time the call for a State Convention was drawn up, among other signatures, was that of Gus A. Henry, Jr. We see that some persons have confounded the name of G. A. Henry, Jr., with that of G. A. Henry, Sr., who was in Virginia at the time the call was made. The call was signed by Maj. G. A. Henry and not by his father, the Hon. G. A. Henry, Senator from Tennessee.

A new Division has been recently formed in the Army of Tennessee, composed of the Tennessee Brigades of Bates and Brown, the Alabama Brigade of Clayton, and the Arkansas Brigade of Churchill, and Brig. Gen. A. P. Stewart, of Tennessee, has been made Maj. General, in command of it. The Division belongs to Hardee's Corps.

The Yankees "stole a march" on us at Florence the other day—but it was not the only thing they stole.

## "From the Front."

Special Correspondence of the Rebel.

CAMP NEAR GRAY'S GAP, June 6, 1863.

After reading snappy criticisms and explanations by newspaper correspondents, in reference to that "mystic region called the front," I would hardly have the assurance to lead this communication as above, were it not that our command has just enjoyed the privilege of visiting the aforesaid locality, and have come more than the familiar music of Yankee shells. Indeed, our brigade, commanded by Gen. A. P. Stewart, has been on what we call "picket duty" for the last four months, being some nine miles in advance of our corps at Shelbyville; but still we are too modest to call this position "the front."

Well, having seen but little of our Yankee friends since that pleasant interview we had with them at Murfreesboro, our commanders concluded a few days ago, to pay them a visit to see what they were doing this fine weather. Accordingly Gen. Stewart's brigade, composed of the 4th and 5th, 31st, 32d, 24th and 19th Tennessee Regiments, and Capt. Stanford's rifle battery from Grenada, Miss., were ordered out on the 3d inst, with two day's cooked rations, to "feel" of the enemy. We were supported by Gen. Maney's brigade also, of Cheatham's division, the whole expedition being commanded by Gen. Stewart.

On Wednesday we marched some four miles beyond Gray's Gap, and camped for the night. The boys were all in fine spirits, and seemed out of enthusiasm at the idea of once more meeting the enemy. On Thursday morning the 4th, we were on the picket "bright and early," and resumed our march in the direction of Murfreesboro. By 10 o'clock we had passed our advanced picket post, and were on what has been neutral ground between the outposts of either army for some time past, and halted for a time near the spot where Mr. Vallandigham was let by the Yankees a short time since. Meanwhile, Gen. Martin of the cavalry who was a head of us, accompanied by a section of Wiggin's cavalry battery, was skirmishing with the enemy who had fallen back to a strong position on a range of little five miles from Murfreesboro, where with two pieces of artillery perfectly commanding the picket, and his cavalry and infantry strongly posted in the cedar brakes, he could bid defiance to our advance. Gen. Cheatham rode out from Shelbyville in the morning to see how things were working, but without intending to assume the command.

We halted for several hours about three miles from the enemy's lines, while Martin with his skirmishers, Wiggin with his rifle piece were exchanging salutes with the Yankees. The object of our part was not to bring on a general engagement, but to ascertain the strength of the enemy in this quarter. The view presented to us here was very beautiful. Having emerged from the dense woods behind us, we came suddenly into an open plain studded here and there with skirts of timber, and waving wheatfields on either side of the pike. This plain is gently undulating, and on a slight eminence some two miles down the pike which here is perfectly straight, could be seen occasionally a puff of smoke followed at an interval of a few seconds by a crashing sound, which told us that Wiggin's rifle piece was at work. Little further on upon the hill could also be seen the smoke, and heard the sound of the Yankee guns in reply.

The scene was novel to us, although we had been in three desperate battles before. The distance however between the opposing batteries was so great that there was no danger of much damage being done by either party.

This skirmishing on the part of the cavalry and artillery was kept up pretty constantly during the afternoon. About 3 p. m., Col. Richmond, of Gen. Polk's staff, brought Gen. Stewart the intelligence that he had been promoted to the rank of Major General, and ordered to report immediately to Gen. Hardee. While his brigade regains parting with him, yet we are glad of his promotion, for we feel that no officer in our knowledge, is more entitled to such a distinction. I enclose you a copy of the General's farewell address, which coming as it does from him, we regard as one of the highest compliments that could be paid to his old command. In point of discipline, moral deportment, and all the qualities that make up the patriot soldier, we believe with just pride that our brigade is unsurpassed by any command in the service. It is true that Tennesseeans and Mississippians have said some hard things of each other, but could you see the harmony that exists between our brigade and its battery, and note the confidence that each feels in the fighting qualities of the other, you would never suppose for a moment that any ill will had ever arisen between the patriotic defenders of sister States, striving alike for the same priceless boon of liberty and independence.

After Gen. Stewart left us in the afternoon, Gen. Cheatham assumed command. Ascertaining in a short time from scouts that the enemy was throwing a powerful cavalry force on both our flanks, the infantry retired for a mile to a strong position, while one section of Stanford's battery remained with Gen. Cheatham expressed it, "to worry those fellows," who were rapidly advancing. Gen. Martin's cavalry having now fallen back behind us, and being joined by Wiggin's rifle piece we at length got a glimpse of the enemy's line, and opened upon it with shot and shell. They (the Yankees) brought one of their pieces to bear on us, and we were soon exchanging the most savage compliments in the shape of conical iron messengers from seven to ten pounds in weight. Gen. Martin was with us looking through his glass to see the effect of our shots, seven of which he remarked were very

well directed. After firing a few rounds we were ordered to retire a short distance, and open again. The enemy did not reply to our fire from the second position, and his line ceased advancing. As it was now nearly night, we fell back in line with our infantry, who expressed their disappointment in not getting a "pop at the cavalry." So to use the expressive language of Abraham I, we came out of this little affair with "nobody hurt." Gen. Maney's brigade which had been ordered to the Middleton road two miles on our left, lost I understand one man killed in skirmishing. We bivouacked on the edge of the "battle-field" for the night, and set out in the morning for camps which we reached towards noon, the boys being rather wearied but very well satisfied with the little expedition they had made.

During the whole of Thursday evening, there was very heavy cannonading on our left, but I have not yet learned the result.

If friend "Rags" should advance upon us soon, he will meet with a host of veterans steeling with vengeance in view of their desolated homes, and wasted property.

## Activity.

We have recently received communications from friends in different portions of the State, recommending the following gentlemen respectively, as suitable candidates for Governor:

- Gen. Washington Barrow.
- Wm. B. Bate.
- Sam'l R. Zedden.
- Wm. C. Whitthorne.
- Judge Rob't L. Caruthers.
- Col. Wm. H. Stephens.
- John C. Brown.
- James E. Bailey.
- G. C. Torbett.
- Peter Turney.

The stamp tax on Nicholas Longworth's will was \$430.

## New Advertisements.

OFFICE CHIEF COLLECTOR,  
Chattanooga, Tenn., June 8, 1863.

CONFEDERATE WAR TAX.—In pursuance of instructions from the Treasury Department of the Confederate States, I have divided the State of Tennessee into Collection Districts as follows:

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1st Johnson Co. | 43d Warren      |
| 2d Carter       | 44th Cannon     |
| 3d Sullivan     | 45th Rutherford |
| 4th Washington  | 46th Wilson     |
| 5th Green       | 47th De Kalb    |
| 6th Hawkins     | 48th Smith      |
| 7th Hancock     | 49th Macon      |
| 8th Claiborne   | 50th Sumter     |
| 9th Franklin    | 51st Robertson  |
| 10th Jefferson  | 52d Montgomery  |
| 11th Cocke      | 53d Cheatham    |
| 12th Sevier     | 54th Davidson   |
| 13th Hunt       | 55th Jackson    |
| 14th Knox       | 56th Hickman    |
| 15th Union      | 57th Williamson |
| 16th Campbell   | 58th Maury      |
| 17th Boone      | 59th Giles      |
| 18th Monroe     | 60th Lawrence   |
| 19th McMinn     | 61st Wayne      |
| 20th Polk       | 62d Lewis       |
| 21st Bradley    | 63d Perry       |
| 22d Meigs       | 64th Humphreys  |
| 23d Hamilton    | 65th Stewart    |
| 24th Marion     | 66th Henry      |
| 25th Sequatchie | 67th Weakley    |
| 26th Blocher    | 68th Carroll    |
| 27th Rhea       | 69th Benton     |
| 28th Morgan     | 70th Decatur    |
| 29th Scott      | 71st Henderson  |
| 30th Fannin     | 72d Hardin      |
| 31st McNairy    | 73d Madison     |
| 32d Overton     | 74th Gibson     |
| 33d Jackson     | 75th Dyer       |
| 34th Putnam     | 76th Lauderdale |
| 35th White      | 77th Haywood    |
| 36th Cumberland | 78th Tipton     |
| 37th Van Buren  | 79th Fayette    |
| 38th Crumby     | 80th Shelby     |
| 39th Franklin   |                 |
| 40th Lincoln    |                 |
| 41st Bedford    |                 |
| 42d Coffee      |                 |
- For each tax District, a collector and an assessor will be appointed. The "Act of Congress for the assessment and collection of Taxes," requires that the collector shall be a resident freeholder of the District for which he is appointed, and that no person shall be eligible to fill either office unless he shall have attained the age of forty years, or if under that age, shall have been discharged from military duty by reason of disability or served in military service, or shall have been discharged from military duty by the proper boards from other causes.
- Applicants for either office will have to file proof of their eligibility, also satisfactory testimonials of their competency, with their post office address. When the appointments are made, the parties will be advised and the collectors furnished with form of official bond. Newspapers in the State would kindly insert a favor on this subject by copying the above in their columns.
- June 11-1863
- Chief Collector for Tennessee.

## M. STEIN & BROTH, DEALERS IN DRY GOODS.

CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS, SUITERS' GOODS, &c.

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE CENTRAL DOCK, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of the above goods, which they are offering at the very lowest figures.

Domestic and Cotton Yarns constantly on hand.

Suiters, merchants and others are invited to call and examine our stock and prices. [June 1-1863]

## TO THE AFFLICTED.

"The Great Indian Remedy for Venereal Disease." A Recipe, composed entirely of Vegetable Ingredients, will be sent by mail to any person upon the receipt of five dollars, which he warranted to be a cure cure for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Leucorrhea, Acute and Chronic Vaginitis, &c. It will cure Syphilis in any form that is curable by any other plan of treatment. It has never been known to fail in a single case, where it was given a fair trial. Composed, as it is, of vegetable simples, in the reach of all, any one of common judgment can prepare it; it can be used privately.

Any person wishing a Recipe will enclose five Dollars and a postage stamp to Dr. F. J. Ross, near Lexington, Oglethorpe county, Georgia, and a recipe will be promptly and faithfully returned.

June 11-1863

E. O. FIKLE, W. W. HARRIS.

## PIKLE & HARRIS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

In all kinds of GROCERIES, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Call and see, opposite the Presbyterian church.

## MILLER AND ENGINEER WANTED.

At Sayler & Co's Flouring Mills in Chattanooga, Tennessee. No one need apply but those who thoroughly understand the business.

## CONGRESSIONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Congress.

We are authorized to announce Col. James H. Sawyer as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 5th Congressional District, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Hon. John V. Wharton as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 9th Congressional District.

We are authorized to announce Hon. William G. Brown as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 2d Congressional District.

We are authorized to announce Col. David W. Hall as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 14th (Memphis) District.

We are authorized to announce Hon. Henry S. Foster as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 4th (Nashville) Congressional District.

We are authorized to announce Major Hiram S. Grayson, of Haywood county, as a candidate for re-election to the 11th (Memphis) District, subject to the action of the Convention to be held at Winchester on the 17th of June.

We are authorized to announce Col. J. D. Atkins as a candidate for re-election to the Congress of the Confederate States, from the 9th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Hon. Thomas K. Smith as a candidate for re-election to the Congress of the Confederate States, from the 5th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Hon. D. M. Creamer as a candidate for re-election to the Congress of the Confederate States, from the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized and requested to announce Hon. Saml. A. Searcy, of Bradley county, as a candidate for the Confederate Congress, from the third District.

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson as a candidate for Congress from the 13th Congressional District, at the ensuing election.

## For the Legislature.

In response to numerous solicitations, I announce myself a candidate for election to the House of Representatives from the 9th District composed of the counties of Van Buren, Hickman and Union, at the ensuing August election.

S. E. CANNON.

HON. JOHN P. MURRAY.—At a meeting of the 30th Tenn. Regiment the following proceedings were had:

Mr. W. M. M. Bate, of Warren, was called to the chair, and C. H. Phipps appointed Secretary. Captain W. L. Henry, Lt. J. G. Maxwell, M. W. Russell, Capt. R. H. Robertson, and Lt. George Cook were appointed to draft resolutions, which they reported the following:

Resolved, That it is the unanimous desire of the officers and soldiers of the 30th Reg't of Tenn. Vols., that their honor Colonel John P. Murray, represent us in the Confederate Congress, to the highest honor and credit to the State of Tennessee. He with a candidate receive the unanimous support of this regiment. We have known him as a soldier, a citizen and as an officer, and cheerfully commend him to the public as eminently qualified for the position; which was unanimously adopted.

C. R. Turner, Secretary. W. F. M. BETTY, Chairman.

## STATE OF TENNESSEE.

Peter Shaffer, Adm'r of William Stone dead, vs. the Widow, Heirs and Creditors.

In Chancery at Harrison.

It appearing that the defendant Mitchell M. Stone, is a non resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of the court cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered that publication be made weekly for four weeks, in the "Rebel," a newspaper published in Chattanooga, requiring said defendant to appear at a Chancery Court to be held at the court house in Harrison, on the second Monday of June next, and answer complainant's bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and the cause set for hearing, or parts.

R. G. JONES, CLE. & K.

## IN THIS COUNTY COURT OF MARSHALL COUNTY, Tenn., at a Dec. et al.

MAKES E. RACON et al. vs. Omer.

In this case, E. Racoon appearing to the satisfaction of the Court from complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that defendant Mary E. Racoon, is a non resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon her. It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court, that publication be made for four successive weeks in the "Chattanooga Rebel," requiring the defendant Mary E. Racoon to appear at the August term 1863, of the County Court of Marshall County Tennessee, and plead answer, or demurrer, to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, and set down for hearing, or parts to be heard.

A true copy. R. L. ADAMS, Clerk.

## MARION COUNTY COURT.

S. A. Rogers Adm'r. vs. The Heirs and distributees of Pollock to sell land. Frederick Oyer Sen. Dec'd.

On application from the petition filed in this cause, that John Oyer, J. D. Rogers, and wife Mary Ann, Daniel Oyer, Fountain Rogers and wife Mary Ann, Daniel Oyer, Andrew Oyer, and T. E. Barnes and wife Mary, are non residents of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made as to them, for four successive weeks in the Chattanooga Rebel, requiring said parties to appear at a Chancery Court to be held at the court house in Harrison, on the second Monday of June next, and answer complainant's bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and the cause set for hearing, or parts.

June 11-1863

## SHERIFF'S SALE OF LAND.—In obedience to an order of sale, issued from the Law Court of Chattanooga, June term 1863, I will offer for sale, at the Court House in Chattanooga, to the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday 14th July 1863, one hundred and twenty acres of land more or less, lying in the 5th Civil District of Hamilton county, adjoining the lands of F. W. Newman, Jno M. Carroll, Wm. Byrnes and others, levied on as the property of James W. C. Bennett, to satisfy an order of sale and costs in favor of Edwards & Sway use of S. A. Allen.

June 11-1863

## STATE OF TENNESSEE.

JOHN L. YARNALL, vs. SAMUEL CLARK, surviving partner of CLARK, McFEE & Co.

In Chancery at Harrison.

It appearing that the defendant Samuel Clark, is a non resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of the court cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered that publication be made weekly for four weeks, in the "Rebel," a newspaper published in Chattanooga, requiring said defendant to appear at a Chancery Court to be held at the court house in Harrison, on the second Monday of June next, and answer complainant's bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and the cause set for hearing, or parts.

R. G. JONES, CLE. & K.

## THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Will be paid for the apprehension and confinement of the following deserter, James Perkins, Co. H. 5th Ark. Regiment. He has red hair, blue eyes his face somewhat freckled. He left on the 15th inst. Z. LEBERT.

Capt. Comdr. Co. H. 5th Ark. Regt. Fosterville, Tenn. May 21-1863

## DR. J. B. GENTRY of Frankfort, Ky., who has made

discoveries of the eye a specialty in his practice, is now in Athens, Tenn., where all persons suffering from diseased eyes can find him. His success heretofore is a sufficient guarantee for his future practice.

Terms cash, exclusively.

References: Geo. Beckwith, Morgan, Marshall Helm, Preston and Gov. Haves. May 31-1863

TO TANNERS.—A new barrel oil, at a reduced price. Address C. C. CARTER, Carterville, Ga. June 6-1863